Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866,

The Paris Industrial Exhibition.

WE do not see why the bill providing for a proper representation of our country in the Paris Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations should encounter such persistent opposition as it has met with from a portion of Congress. It was up in the House of Representatives yesterday, having been returned from the Senate with amendments, when Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, attempted to kill it by tacking on a proviso that the appropriation should not be used until the French troops had evacuated Mexico. Mr. Banks very properly replied that this question and the Mexican question had no connection whatever, and should therefore be considered separately, and upon their own merits. The House concurred with Mr. BANKS, and, upon his motion, the Senate's amendments were not agreed to, and a Committee of Conference was asked for.

As we have already remarked, we do not see Why this measure should be so bitterly opposed. These fairs for the exhibition of the products of the industry and skill of all nations are not a new thing. Several of them have already been held-one of which was in our own countryand their effects are undoubtedly of a desirable character. They bring together people from all parts of the world, on a peaceful and enlightened mission. They serve to break down those barriers which separate the nations of the earth. They stimulate skill and industry by the display of the best products of the world's best workers. They open new avenues to commerce by introducing new articles of trade to the notice of various nations. They call attention to the varied resources of different countries, and thus stimulate emigration from over-crowded and illy-paid fields of labor to newer and more remunerative regions. They tend to break up local exclusiveness and territorial bigotry, and to promote international comity and respect. In short, they serve to weaken the selfish ties of class, country, and race, and to foster the nobler feelings of the brotherhood of all nations.

That our country will have some sort of a representation at the Paris Exhibition is certain: the only question is, whether it shall be such an one as will do us credit, and place the industry and resources of our vast domain fairly before the eyes of the world. If the matter is left to private enterprise, we shall certainly fail. The magnitude of the undertaking is too much for the resources of individuals. In former exhibitions, our countrymen have been mortified at the meagre showing made by their native land-not, surely, from any want of material and resources, but because no adequate provision had been made to secure a fair representation of them. We trust it will not be so at the Paris Exhibition.

It is of the highest national importance that our country should be well represented in this great fair. One of our chief elements of growth and development is the constant accession that we are receiving from the populations of the Old World. European immigrants not only bring us labor, but they also bring us gold. The more full and complete, therefore, we can make the American department in the Paris Exhibition, the more shall we impress the greatness and abundance of our resources upon the minds of the tens of thousands who, from every quarter of Europe, will throng this great fair.

Another important consideration is the opening of new markets for many of our manufactures. The United States make the best agricultural implements in the world. Our mowers, reapers, threshers, ploughs, harrows, cultivators etc., are far superior to those in use in Europe. So of many other branches of manufactures. An exhibition such as we are capable of making, and which would correctly represent our indus, try in these respects, could not fail to introduce our products into many new regions, and to increase greatly the demand which already exists for them.

In every point of view, therefore, it seems to us highly desirable that Congress should make a liberal provision for securing such a representation of American industry and resources in the Paris Exhibition as will do justice to the country; and we think General Banks deserves the thanks of the people for the able and successful manner in which he has championed this important measure.

The Democrats and Universal Principles. OUR sham Democrats are in an embarrassing position. To hear them quote the principles of civil liberty in tavor of our late Southern Rebels, one might suppose them to be radical Republicans of the deepest dye. They talk as glibly of the evils of oppression as though they had been trained all their lives long in the school of GARRISON and PHILLIPS. They even fall into the babit of speaking of human rights as something inherent and inalienable in mankind. They can quote the Declaration of Independence without stigmatizing it as a set of "glittering

generalities." But the moment they commence talking of the Southern loyalists their minds seem to undergo a complete revolution. They at once forget all their fine words in favor of human rights; oppression is no longer hateful to them; the Declaration of Independence is an abstraction; and they now view everything from the standpoint of prejudice, caste, and class privilege. They cry, "lotaxation without representation," so far as Rebels are concerned, but turn right round and ask us to recognize a set of State Governments which violate this fundamental principle in the most flagitious manner, with regard to millions of Southern loyalists.

They plead for mercy, morning, noon and night, for those guilty men who, without just cause, have been endeavoring to overthrow our Government by force, while they pursue with unrelenting bitterness the faithful loyalist whose only fault is that his complexion is of that nue which God saw fit to give him.

Our sham Democrats are inconsistent. Prinples are of universal application. They cannot them, as we did the Rebels, nevertheless.

be confined to one nation or race of men. If oppression is wrong at all, it is wrong no matter who is its victim. If no taxation without representation is a principle, then it is just as appli. cable to the black loyalist as it is to the white traitor. Our sham Democrats must not quote it at all, unless they are prepared "to go the whole figure." The gospel of liberty is of no private interpretation. Principles are not for chiques, but for mankind. JEFFERSON did not say all Democrats, but "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights." If our sham Democrats are going to quote JEFFESON for themselves and their Rebel friends, they must quote him for the Southern loyalists also. They must not complain of being oppressed unless they can cease to oppress. The debtor, in the Scriptures, who prayed his lord to be patient and he would pay him all, and then, when he had obtained that liberal extension, went out and seized one of his rellows by the throat, saying, "Pay me what thou owest," and because he had it not by him cast him into prison, was an honorable man beside our late Rebels, who clamor for forgiveness from the nation whom they have so grievously wronged. and then turn and seize their innocent but unfortunate loyal neighbors by the throat, and attempt, not to collect a debt from them, but to rob them of their just and equal rights. They who claim mercy should show themselves mercuful; those who stand for justice should themselves practise equity.

The High School.

WE trust that the recent action of the Board of Control, with reference to the Boys' High School, will prove to have terminated a controversy which had become well nigh destructive of the usefulness of that institution. Not only had the Faculty become wholly discordant, but the wrangle had given rise to partisan feelings in the Board itself, that threatened to sacrifice the school rather than apply the proper remedy for

What the people of our city demand is, that the High School shall be put into that condition of efficiency which shall enable it to meet the ends for which it exists. If that demand cannot be met by retaining the present Faculty, then let it be dismissed. As to the merits of the quarrel between the Principal and his subordinates, the people do not care a fig. What they want is an efficient High School, where their beys may be properly educated. From the testimony, it is evident that Professor Maguine's usefulness in his present position is at an end. The same remark is doubtless true of some of the other members of the Faculty. The public cannot afford that the High School shall be any longer the took-ball of these pedagogical quarrels. The Board of Control numbers many excellent men among its members, and we hope they will see the propriety of at last pulling an end to this High School imbrogilo. The people have become thoroughly disgusted with it. What they desire is that the school shall be made what it ought

The High School is capable of being made an institution of great value to the community, We are not of those who believe it has no proper place in our system of instruction. It has such place. Such schools are most successfully and ably conducted elsewhere: why can they not be here? They can be, but to do it the interests of education must be subserved instead of personal piques and grievances.

It would be a very fortunate thing for us if the entire management of our public schools could be removed from the arena of political influences. As it is now, many men who are utterly unfit for their positions get upon our various boards, much to the detriment of the cause of education in our city. The remedy at present rests with the people, who, it they would secure for their children the bless ings of good schools of all grades, must choose the highest class ot men to manage their educational affairs.

nominations:

The Voice of Ohio. THE Republican State Convention of Ohio assembled yesterday, and made the following

Secretary of State-WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, of Hamilton county.
Judge of the Supreme Court-Josiah Scott, of Board of Public Works-JOHN M. BARREL.

The resolutions are brief and to the point, declaring that the Union party of Ohio, having sustained the General Government against the united efforts of the Rebels of the South and the partisans of the North, now demand peace to be established on such a stable foundation that rebellion and secession will never again endanger our national existence; that this Convention fully endorses the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the States, as a liberal, wise, and patriotic adjustment, and the Union party of Ohio pledge for it their united and hearty support; that the nation owes the heroic men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gracitude for their patriotic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing bounties; while we cherish with tender affection the memory of fallen braves, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

Vermont Speaks.

THE Green Mountain Boys made their nominations for State officers yesterday. The following ringing resolution was introduced by Gene ral Grant, of Barton, and, among others, adopted:-

Resolved. That while we hope and believe the amendment to the Constitution just proposed by Congress will advance the nation in its progress towards impartial suffrage and equal rights for all, we do not count the victory won; but co-operating with the real party of liverty and progress throughout the country, we mean to fight the pattle through until every refuge of caste and oppression, every form of aristoracy and ongarchy, and every citadel of the undemocratic and barbarous slave civilization is overthrown, and the nation becomes one great, homogeneous, free people, loving liberty, and building its future upon the rock, upon exact justice to all men in the distribution of official honors and emoluments.

The following nominations for State officers were made:-For Governor-Hon. PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Wa-

For Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. A. B. GARDNER, Bennington. Both the nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are the present incum-For Trensurer—J. A. PAGE, of Montpeller; in place of JOHN P. PAGE, of Rutland.

OUR SUPREME COURT has virtually nullified the State and National laws excluding deserters from the ballot-box. This will add some thousands to the Democratic vote this fall, but we shall beat

Death of M'me Julie de Marguerittes.

It is with feelings of the profoundest melan. choly that we announce the sudden death of Madame DE MARGUERITTES. well known as the able and accomplished dramatic and musical critic of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Connected as we were in our daily avocations, it is scarcely possible for us to write the last words to her memory without a feeling of sorrow that may perhaps be construed into extravagant enlogy; but those who knew her intimately will testify that her admirable qualities of head and heart are beyond the reach of flattery.

M'me MARGUERITIES was the daughter of Dr. A. B. GRANVILLE, F. R. S., of London, who became distinguished as a medical practitioner in that city, and also as the author of a number of medical works, which are still regarded as standard by the profession.

JULIE, at an early age, married Baron DE MARQUEBITTES, a Frenchman of unquestionable station and character. The Baron being wealthy, and of a somewhat roving disposition, devoted many years to travel, and in company with his wife visited every European capital and the various localities made famous in prose or poetry. Her wonderful familiarity with European affairs and its interesting scenes is thus accounted for. The revolution of 1848 found the Baron in Paris, and having taken sides with the unsuccessful party, he was compelled to leave France and take an asylum in the United States.

Very soon after their arrival in this country she became a contributor to the New York Sunday Courier, writing the 'Ins and Outs of Paris," a work which was afterwards published in book torm, and met with a rapid sale. About 1856, immediately after the death of her husband, she removed to Philadelphia, and became connected with the Sunday Transcript, and has remained attached to that paper up to the time of her death, in the capacity of dramatic critic, and as a contributor of "Parisian Pickings," and other admirable papers.

After the death of Baron DE MARGUERITTES, she married George G. Foster, who died in 1850. He is well known in connection with the light literature of the country. She was afterwards married to Samuel J. Rea, a well-known attache of the Philadelphia press.

Madame MARGUERITTES was one of the most voluminous writers in the country. She found herself with a family to support, and with an energy rarely displayed among temales, she addressed herself to the task. By the indefatigable use of her pen she has not only supported her children, but has educated them in every art, and perhaps there are not in our city more accomplished young ladies than her daughters. One of them bas already made a name for dramatic and musical ability which time will rapidly increase.

Many of Madame DE MARGUERITTES' occasional contributions are seen floating through the newspapers of the day, without any responsible name, for her custom was to publish her articles anonymously, but they all proved that she had a vigorous mind, and wielded the pen of a ready writer. She was universally admitted to be the ablest dramatic and musical critic in the country.

Her industry was untiring, and all her labors were devoted to the welfare of her children. She was the model of mothers, and her children will sacredly revere her memory. Sae was tound dead in her bed the morning, and the attending thysician pronounced her disease to be an affection of the heart.

Profitable Farming.

the 15th instant, at which several valuable prizes were awarded for the finest specimens, a hogshead each, of tobacco presented. After the praminms had been awarded the prize tobacco was sold at auction. The hogshead which took the first premium, weighing 660 pounds, brought \$555 a hundred; the hogshead which took the second premium brought \$215 a hundred; and a package weighing 245 pounds, raised by JAMES M. Mine, of Franklin county, Mo., brought \$601

per hundred pounds.

This sale was certainly profitable to one individual, who was rewarded for his labors as a cultivator so enormously that he might well have yielded to some excitement, as he saw how generously the fruits of his toil were appreciated. This fortunate individual was Mr. JACOB DETWEILER, who had consigned his tobacco to CHILES & BASSET, and was awarded the first premium. This crop of six hogsheads was grown in Franklin county on four acres. What the growth of those four acres brought may be seen in the following statement:-

Pounds Net. Price per 100 lbs.
600 \$555 00
260 153 00
780 181 00 897 80 1201 89 218 70 198 40 1690 2190 90

87690 60 Total.... If any one will take the trouble to divide this snug sum by four., to represent the acres cultivated, he will find the average produce of each acre to be \$1925.30. Pretty fair tarming this! But Franklin county, where this cultivator lives, happens to be one of the very best, probably the very best, tobacco-growing secions of Missouri.

New Evening Paper for Newark.

F. H. Patterson, Esq., a well-known journal ist of northern New Jersey, has just commenced the publication of a double-sheet evening news paper, which bears the impress of taste and en. terprise in every column, and looks like a successful journal already. It is called the Newark Ecening Courier, and is not unlike THE EVENING. TELEGRAPH in appearance and general character. The Courier is a radical paper, and will, doubt-less, be well received by the citizens of Newark

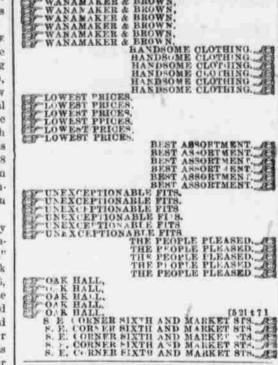
RAILBOAD PROGRESS .- Mr. JOHN D. PERRY, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, announces by telegraph to Secretary HARLAN that one hundred and ten miles of that road are completed. The Omaha line also claims to have one hundred miles or more finished. Let the good work go on. Every mile of advance shortens the long journey of our hardy pioneers, who are so rapidly filling up the mountain regions of the interior.

THE CITY LOANS .- Mr. City Treasurer HARRY BUMM gives notice elsewhere that the interest due on City Loans, July 1, 1866, will be paid on and after July 2. Also City Loan certificates maturing July 1, 1866, will be redeemed on and

THE DETAILS of the brutal and disgusting prize fight which took place near Washington yesterday, are a little more wretched than such things usually are. There may be something heroic and admirable in two men pounding each other nearly to death, but we can't see it,

DEATS OF AN ITALIAN PATRIOT .- Angele Brof-Dearwop an Italian Pathiot.—Angelo Broffeito, a distinguished Italian democrat and member of the Chamber of Deputies, died last month. He is known as the author of a valuable "History of Picdmont" and a volume of memoirs entitled "My Times". His hast interary production was a ringing war lyric, extracts from which we pave a few days ago; it was written during the first muster of the Italian volunteers who are to join the standard of Gariba di, and is now known throughout Italy as Broff rio's Hymn."

A Mystery Explained —A certain spot in Sea-ford Bay, Newhaven England, has long been dreaded by the 'ocal fishermen, in consequence of their dredging nets having been repeatedly injured by some obstructions at the bottom. Last month the neis of a trawler were caught by this object, and after twelve hours work the crew succeeded in bringing up an audient suchor of curious shape, en-crusted several inches in thickness with live oysters, shells, scaweed, and an immense quantity of oyster shells, scaweed, and an immense quantity of oyster





SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S E cor. of aLEVaN's and MARKET Streets. Entrance on aleventh street and on Market streets. street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretolore, at No 320 CHES SUT Street Small Parcels and Fackages will be received at either office, all tooks will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous 10.5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be mad at No 220 CHES SUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA June 21. 1861.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS—The In crest on city Loans, due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1886.

HENRY SUMM,
City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PRILADELPHIA, June 21 1863
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS—The City Loans maturing July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1885. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fand. HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

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A CARD. Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established ixteen years aco. is still in successia operation at the od location. No 644 MARKET Street one door shove Sixth and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same goo'led pan in operation for many years, namely, 'One arion and no deviation'. The electhing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain or either. Our stock is large, and plain or fishionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be care at to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

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AND

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